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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Joseph E. Kaminkow

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EXAMINER

COBURN, CORBETT B

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3714

DATE MAILED: 03/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/927,742

Applicant(s)

KAMINKOW, JOSEPH E.

Examiner

Corbett B. Coburn

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 August 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____ 6) ☐ Other: ____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant's amendment has overcome the objection to the specification, which is hereby withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-22, 24-27, 29-41, 44-46, 48-53 & 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker et al. (US Patent Number 6,379,247) in view of Cumbers (US Patent Number 6,142,876).

Claims 1, 14: Walker teaches a method for awarding player-tracking points to patrons of a gaming establishment. (Abstract & Title) The dealer determines when the patron has begun an activity for which player tracking points/comps are accrued and accrues the points to the player without initiating a player tracking session. (Fig 10a) The player is awarded the accrued points. (Fig 10b, 1038) Points are awarded for an entertainment purchase (i.e., for gaming activity) and are thus combinable with loyalty points earned from playing a game of chance at the gaming establishment.

Walker does not teach implementing the system in a mechanism or automatically determining that the patron has begun an activity for which player-tracking points accrue. Cumbers teaches implementing the system in a mechanism (i.e., a slot machine) and

automatically determining that the patron has begun an activity for which player-tracking points accrue. (Abstract)

Slot machines are among the more popular games in any casino. They are also among the most profitable. One reason that they are so profitable is because they do not require excessive dealer intervention. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have implemented Walker's system on slot machines and automatically determining that the patron has begun an activity for which player-tracking points accrue in order to take advantage of the tremendous popularity of slot machines while maintaining the high levels of profits that accrue because the slot machines do not require excessive dealer intervention.

Claims 2, 16: Walker teaches that the gaming establishment is a casino. (Title)

Claims 3, 17: Walker teaches that the gaming entity has a plurality of venues – i.e., gaming tables (112).

Claims 4, 18: Walker teaches the invention substantially as claimed, but does not teach applying the system to gaming machines. Cumbers, another system for awarding comps without direct player input, teaches awarding comps for play on gaming machines.

Casinos have many patrons who play gaming machines. Of these, many play only at the gaming machines. Gaming machines are a source of tremendous profit for the casino.

Casinos have found that awarding comps to players increases the likelihood that the player will return to the casino to gamble in the future. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have awarded player tracking points to patrons who play gaming machines in order to increase the likelihood

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that the player will return to the casino to gamble in the future, thus ensuring future profits.

Claims 5, 19: Walker teaches that the player may receive player tracking points for playing “blackjack, craps, roulette, poker, and the like.” (Col 3, 50-52) These are games of chance.

Claims 6, 26, 27: Walker’s Fig 10a shows that the player tracking points begin accruing without receiving player tracking information or a player tracking card from the player.

Claim 7: Walker teaches that the player has a player tracking account with the gaming establishment. (Fig 9)

Claims 8, 29: Walker teaches that the patron has a player tracking account with the casino. (Fig 9) The player tracking points may be awarded to the patron anonymously, without crediting the player tracking account. (Col 8, 18-20)

Claims 9, 30: In one of Walker’s embodiments, the player is awarded frequent flyer miles without reference to the player account. (Col 10, 23-33) The player merely informs the casino which frequent flyer account (as opposed to casino player tracking account) the frequent flyer miles should be assigned to. (Col 10, 31-33) Frequent flyer miles can be considered to be “comps”.

Claim 10: Walker’s player tracking points are stored on a loyalty program instrument. (Fig 10b, 1036)

Claims 11, 31: Walker teaches crediting the player tracking points stored on the loyalty program instrument to a player tracking account of the patron. (Col 12, 5-20 & 55-67)

Claims 12, 33: Walker teaches that the loyalty point instrument is a printed ticket. (Col 5, 28-32)

Claims 13, 21, 22: Walker teaches that the activity for which player-tracking points accrue (playing a gambling game) occurs in a venue within, and therefore, affiliated with, the gaming establishment – i.e. gaming table (112).

Claim 15: Walker teaches a method for awarding player-tracking points to patrons of a gaming establishment. (Abstract & Title) The dealer determines when the patron has begun an activity for which player tracking points/comps are accrued and accrues the points to the player without the player initiating a player tracking session. (Fig 10a) The player is awarded the accrued points (Fig 10b, 1038) that are issued to the player. (Fig 10b, 1036, 1038) Fig 10a shows that the player tracking points accrue without receiving player tracking information (identification information, account information, or a combination thereof) from the player.

Claim 20: Walker teaches that the activity for which a patron may receive player-tracking points is an entertainment purchase – i.e., gambling. Gambling is entertainment.

Claim 24: Walker teaches that the loyalty points stored on the loyalty instrument are redeemable for comps. (Col 12, 55-67)

Claim 25: Walker teaches that the rate at which the patron accrues loyalty points varies according to the amount wagered. (Col 4, 39-65)

Claims 32, 35: Walker teaches that the loyalty points are credited to the patron's player tracking account or redeemed for comps using a cashier station. (Col 3, 59-62)

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Claim 34: Walker teaches that the loyalty program instrument is designed to store a validation number. (Fig 10b, 1112)

Claim 36: Walker teaches detecting a first game event initiated by the game player (a bet) and accruing loyalty points in response thereto. (Col 2, 63-65) Walker teaches determining a second gaming event – player decides to stop playing. (Fig 10a, 1022)

The system determines the total number of loyalty points that have accrued to the game player and issues the player a loyalty point instrument designed to store the awarded loyalty points. (Figs 10 a & b) The system issues loyalty points without receiving identification from the game player.

Walker does not teach applying the system to gaming machines. Cumbers, another system for awarding comps without direct player input, teaches awarding comps for play on gaming machines. Casinos have many patrons who play gaming machines. Of these, many play only at the gaming machines. Gaming machines are a source of tremendous profit for the casino. Casinos have found that awarding comps to players increases the likelihood that the player will return to the casino to gamble in the future. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have awarded player tracking points to patrons who play gaming machines in order to increase the likelihood that the player will return to the casino to gamble in the future, thus ensuring future profits.

Claims 37, 40: The loyalty program instrument is designed to store a validation number. (Fig 10b, 1112) This is information.

Claim 38: Walker teaches that the loyalty point instrument is a printed ticket. (Col 5, 28-32)

Claim 39: Walker teaches that the first event is placing a wager. This is analogous to depositing indicia of credit into a gaming machine.

Claim 41: Walker teaches issuing a loyalty program instrument when the player decides to leave the game. (Fig 10a, 1022) This is analogous to detecting a player request for a loyalty program instrument or detecting zero credits.

Claim 44: Walker teaches displaying the amount of loyalty points to the game player. (Fig 10a, 1018)

Claims 45 & 46: Walker teaches storing loyalty point transaction information on a memory device (416) located at the gaming table. The gaming table is analogous to the gaming machine. The device is on, but not inside the gaming table. (Fig 3)

Claim 48: Walker's Fig 10a clearly discloses that game play sequences for one or more games may be presented between the first and second gaming events.

Claim 49: Walker teaches that the player may receive player tracking points for playing "blackjack, craps, roulette, poker, and the like." (Col 3, 50-52) These are games of chance. The video versions of these games are notoriously well known.

Claim 50: The rate at which the patron accrues loyalty points varies according to the amount wagered. (Col 4, 39-65)

Claims 51, 52: Fig 10a shows that the player tracking points begin accruing without receiving player tracking information or a player-tracking card from the player.

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Claim 53: Walker teaches issuing a loyalty program instrument (i.e., a receipt). (Fig 10b, 1038) This is performing a loyalty program instrument transaction.

Claim 55: Walker teaches that the accrued loyalty points are determined by a logic device (Fig 4, 410) located on the gaming table. This is analogous to being located on the gaming machine.

4. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker and Cumbers as applied to claim 22 above, and further in view of Boushy (US Patent Number 5,761,647).

Claim 23: Walker and Cumbers teach the invention substantially as claimed. Walker and Cumbers do not teach communication between venues and the gaming establishment via the Internet. Boushy teaches a national customer recognition system in which various gaming venues communicate with a gaming establishment via a Wide Area Network (102). The Internet is a well-known Wide Area Network. Linking several venues via a Wide Area Network allows players to accumulate points at affiliated casino properties. This encourages patrons to visit affiliated casinos as they travel about the world. This translates to higher profits within a family of casinos. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have communication between venues and the gaming establishment via the Internet in order to create a national customer recognition that allows players to accumulate points at affiliated casino properties thus encouraging patrons to visit affiliated casinos as they travel about the world and generating to higher profits within a family of casinos.

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5. Claims 42, 43, 54, 56, & 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker and Cumbers as applied to claim 36 above, and further in view of Burns et al. (US Patent Number 6,048,269).

Claim 42: Walker and Cumbers teach the invention substantially as claimed. Walker teaches determining the amount of loyalty points stored on a first loyalty point instrument and validating the first loyalty point instrument. When the first loyalty point instrument has been validated, the loyalty points stored thereon are added to an amount of loyalty points awarded to the game player. (Fig 11) Walker, however, teaches that the redemption/validation process occurs at a cashier station instead of at a gaming machine. Burns teaches reading tickets that are analogous to the loyalty point instrument at the gaming machine. This provides greater convenience to the player by allowing the player to redeem the loyalty point instruments at more locations. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have allowed players to redeem/validate loyalty point instruments at a gaming machine in order to provide greater convenience to the player.

Claim 43: Walker and Cumbers teach the invention substantially as claimed. Walker, however, teaches the loyalty point instruments are input by the cashier. Burns teaches a ticket reader (206). Having a ticket reader handle the input instead of a cashier reduces costs to the casino because they do not have to have as many employees. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the loyalty point instrument input using a ticket reader in order to reduce the number of employees a casino needed, thus reducing costs.

Claim 54: Walker and Cumbers teach the invention substantially as claimed, but do not specifically teach redeeming the comps earned for plays on the gaming machine. Burns teaches redeeming free play tickets (Fig 3) for a particular game. (Col 5, 46-65) Free play on a gaming machine is often given as comps. This allows the casino to give the player a loyalty award that keeps the player gambling. This boosts casino profits. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have allowed the loyalty program instrument to be redeemed for play on a gaming machine in order to keep players gambling, thus increasing casino profits.

Claim 56: Walker and Cumbers teach the invention substantially as claimed, but do not teach configuring the game machines to communicate loyalty program information to a second gaming machine. Walker teaches issuing a ticket with loyalty program information. Burns teaches that the tickets issued by a gaming machine can be used to communicate with other gaming machines. Allowing players to use tickets issued by one gaming machine on another gaming machine encourages a player to continue gambling. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have configured the game machines to communicate loyalty program information to a second gaming machine in order to encourage the players to continue gambling, thus increasing casino profits.

Claim 57: It is well known for players to play two different gaming machines simultaneously. Obviously, the player would accrue loyalty points on both machines. Walker teaches issuing a single ticket representing the combined loyalty points awarded in a number of games. (Figs 10a & b) Walker also teaches that the player may receive a

number of receipts, each representing an amount of loyalty points awarded. (Col 12, 15-20) Walker teaches communicating the number of loyalty points awarded to a central location (the cashier's terminal) where they are combined. (Figs 11 - 12)

Walker and Cumbers teach the invention substantially as claimed, but do not teach configuring the game machines to communicate loyalty program information to a second gaming machine or printing a combined loyalty program instrument from the second gaming machine. Walker teaches issuing a ticket with loyalty program information. Burns teaches that the tickets issued by a gaming machine can be used to communicate with other gaming machines. Allowing players to use tickets issued by one gaming machine on another gaming machine encourages a player to continue gambling. When the player is finished with the second gaming machine, it prints out a single consolidated ticket. This increases player convenience because the player only has to keep up with one ticket. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have configured the game machines to communicate loyalty program information to a second gaming machine in order to encourage the players to continue gambling, thus increasing casino profits. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have printed out a single consolidated loyalty program instrument in order to increased player convenience by reducing the number of tickers the player would have to keep up with.

6. Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Walker and Cumbers as applied to claim 36 above, and further in view of Kelly et al. (US Patent Number 5,816,918).

Claim 47: Walker and Cumbers teach the invention substantially as claimed. Both Walker and Cumbers disclose that the comps may take many forms, but neither teaches the details of redeeming comps in forms other than as frequent flyer miles. Kelley teaches a prize redemption system that displays a prize menu including one or more prizes redeemable for an amount of loyalty points. (Fig 6, 334) The system then receives a prize selection selected from the prize menu. (336) If the patron has enough loyalty points for the selected prize, the system issues a loyalty program instrument used to redeem the selected prize. (337) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have a prize menu from which a player may choose a prize and issue a loyalty program instrument redeemable for that prize (providing the player has enough loyalty points to purchase the prize) in order to implement Walker's and Cumbers' disclosure that comps may be redeemed for a number of goods and services.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 5-17, 19-27 & 29-35 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
8. Applicant's arguments filed on 16 December 2002 in respect to Claims 4, 18 & 36-57 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
9. Applicant argues that Cumbers teaches away from the present invention because Cumbers gathers player-tracking information and starts a player tracking session. While this is true, Cumbers is not relied upon for these features. Cumbers stands for the proposition that comping systems may be implemented on a gaming machine. Examiner does not rely on any of

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the details of Cumbers' comping system. Therefore, the details of Cumbers' comping system are immaterial.

10. Applicant argues that Burns' tickets are not analogous to loyalty points. This is not, however, the argument made by the Examiner. Examiner stated in the rejection that Burns teaches reading tickets that are analogous to loyalty point instruments. Walker clearly issues tickets (328). Burns teaches a device that reads tickets. The fact that the tickets described in Burns are different from those described in Walker makes no difference – a ticket is a ticket.

11. Applicant's other statements regarding Burns are not arguments per se. They amount to a recitation that Applicant disagrees with the rejection and nothing more. Examiner believes these "arguments" to be refuted in the rejections.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Fey (*Slot Machines, A Pictorial History of the First 100 Years*) teaches that at one time, slot machines commonly issued gum, candy, and even music to every player. This is automatically issuing comps without any player tracking or identification of the player.

13. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Corbett B. Coburn whose telephone number is (703) 305-3319. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5:30, Monday-Friday, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tom Hughes can be reached on (703) 308-1806. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9302 for regular communications and (703) 872-9303 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1148.

cbc

cbc
February 25, 2003


S. THOMAS HUGHES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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